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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One
BY
David Courtney

London Traffic Faces Standstill As 6,000 Strike

SECOND thoughts make bad statesmen. Everywhere, but just now, there is need for second thoughts and nowhere more urgently than among those responsible for the present Security Council debate on Israeli-Arab tensions. It is becoming evident to responsible western governments that the Kibya incident cannot be condoned in isolation but only in the brutal climax to a long series of frontier incidents which sometimes act, whose interests and influence entitle them to intervene in the region whenever it suits them.

It is fairly evident that the British Government has been swayed to review its initial shocked response to Kibya with second thoughts—the concern of which, is to remove some of the causes of tension rather than grow passionate about the most recent and doubtless most painful of the effects. The Government of France appears to be taking an equally measured and sensible attitude. It is difficult to believe that the United States Government, whose claim to the enlightened leadership of the free world is not seriously contested, will prove inaccessible to the second thoughts which are the gravest concern of even Secretaries of State can save their reputation for good sense.

FOR it must be perfectly clear to all the western Governments and to any other that take a serious and objective interest in the Middle East, that the time has come when, now before the Security Council provides a rare opportunity to go into the whole question of Israeli-Arab tensions and work out a means of putting an end to them. On the one hand there is the urgent matter of frontier insecurity, which in the case of Jordan is the insecurity of practically the whole inhabited area of the State. On the other hand there is the matter of agricultural and industrial development, which is recognized as being indispensable to the well-being and stability of the area, but which in the case of the Jordan River hydro-electric and irrigation works, is in dispute between Israel and Syria and likely to continue in dispute as long as the Arab States make it a deliberate policy of government to conduct economic war against Israel.

THUS the whole problem of Israeli-Arab relations and not merely one example of how bad those relations have been allowed by the Powers as much as by the Middle East Government itself, is before the Security Council, whose opportunity it is to exercise its impressive authority towards bringing about, preferably within a defined period, the kind of settlement that will at least put those relations on a permanent and civilized basis. It has been suggested that as long as certain Powers can maintain their enormous commercial interests in the Arab countries they will be more or less indifferent to the problems of peace between the countries. In fact, especially as no solution to the problem is likely to be popular among the present rulers of the Arab States. It is hard to believe this. It is hard to believe it even on the evidence of the sanctions impetuously applied against Israel by Mr. Dulles.

THE moral issue of Kibya aside—and it is only too easy nowadays to push moral issues aside—the nature of certain western reaction to the deed of October 14 and to the problem of Israel's right to exist within the demilitarized zone of the Jordan valley, has not unnaturally had upon most Israelis the reverse effect from the one intended. The Washington decision especially, by which the promised United States grant-in-aid is to be withheld, instead of frightening the Arabs has given them feel that they are being unjustly harried from all quarters; and has revived a spirit of perhaps reckless defiance. By that token, too, Security Council action along the lines of the American Communists or supporters of the mood which is apparently up, most in the State Department, cannot but have the effect of encouraging the Arabs not merely in their guerrilla frontier warfare, but also in such open and deliberately organized acts of hostility as the economic blockade of Israel. That is to say, by a one-sided condemnation of Israel for deeds held to be contrary to U.N. statutes and to the armistice agreements the Arabs will feel confirmed in their right to go on assaulting the U.N. statutes and armistice terms which, in the past, they have consistently violated on the ground that the State of Israel has no right to exist and is in fact an outlaw. It is not the purpose of the Security Council to and cannot be its intention to give such encouragement. There may be every reason, therefore, to hope that the deliberations beginning today will herald a remarkable change for the better in the affairs of this country and the region of which it is part.

JERUSALEM, October 22.—The North Korean Supreme People's assembly has approved the death sentence imposed on 10 members of the North Korean Government convicted last August of treason. It was announced last night.

Alexandra Slashes Wrists As Ex-King Paul Insists on Divorce

PARIS, Thursday (UPI).—Queen Alexandra of Yugoslavia slashed her wrists last night after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade her lawyer, M. Raymond de Chaisemartin, lawyer for the exiled Queen, said today. M. de Chaisemartin stated that the Greek princess, who has been fighting a losing battle to hold the attentions of the head of the Royal Household, Serbia, appealed to Peter at a small hotel in Paris hotel last evening.

Peter refused to consider any further delay in the divorce proceedings, repeating the reasons he had given the former Queen at Biarritz in September in her last futile attempt to save the marriage.

U.S. 'Concerned' Over Franco-Vietnam Split

WASHINGTON. Thursday.—The State Department expressed "obvious concern" today over the differences between France and the Vietnam Government and said that cooperation between the two states is regarded in Washington as vital to the success of the French efforts to "protect Vietnam against Communist aggression."

Churchill, Military Aides Discuss Suez

LONDON. Thursday (Reuters).—Sir Winston Churchill called in his military advisers to a Cabinet meeting today to discuss the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiators to agree at their Cairo talks yesterday on the evacuation of Britain's 80,000 strong Suez garrison.

Both the Egyptian and British Governments are now studying the reports of their negotiations. Diplomatic sources said that the main issue which baulked agreement yesterday was the definition of the "emergency" which would enable Allied troops to re-occupy the 150-mile base.

Both sides had hoped that yesterday's discussions would end the current phase of informal talks and lead to an early resumption of negotiations for a final "evacuation treaty," but it was announced after the meeting that it had "not been found possible" to reach agreement.

No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting in Cairo. But the conviction here is that a settlement is still possible, though it may now take more than one meeting to achieve it.

Poles and Czechs End Walkout in Korea

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (Reuters).—Polish and Czech delegations today ended their three-day walkout in the United Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea, and agreed to continue discussing the question of North Korean prisoners who have refused to meet Communist "expainers."

The Commission Chairman, Lt.-Gen. K.S. Thamayya, after a meeting here, said that the Commission would meet again tomorrow.

(Reuters, UP)

America Sends Atomic Artillery to Europe

SAN DIEGO, Thursday (Reuters).—Secretary of the Army Robert Strode said today that new American atomic bombs had been shipped to Europe as "it will greatly enhance our defensive capabilities."

Mr. Stevens, in an address prepared for delivery at the National Guard (Territorial) convention today stated that ultimately, as Army nuclear missiles are perfected, they, too, will aid in delivering fissionable materials or conventional explosives in close support of ground forces."

Answering criticism of the weapons, which weigh 80 tons and fires either atomic or conventional explosive shells, he emphasized its mobility and added "it can move along a highway at 35 m.p.h. and across country with ease. It can be emplaced within a matter of minutes."

ZURICH, Thursday (UPI).—Vladimir Vassiliev, of the Soviet Union won the candidates chess world championships here today.

M. Smyslov clinched his final victory in the 30-round tournament without playing to day, because second-placed Mr. Vassiliev, Red Star, lost his second but last game to M. David Bronstein of Russia, who placed third.

Neither Mr. Smyslov nor M. Bronstein can catch up with Mr. Smyslov in the last round.

With his victory M. Smyslov was able to play against the world champion, M. Michael Botvinnik of the Soviet Union next year for the world title.

LORD CHERWELL LEAVES BRITISH CABINET

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters).—Lord Cherwell, a Member of the Cabinet and Sir Winston Churchill's adviser on Atomic Affairs, has decided to resign from the Government under which he lives. Lord Cherwell will go back to Oxford University, where he is Professor of Experimental Physics.

Guiana Leaders May Face Trial On 'Arson' Charges, Commons Told

LONDON, Thursday.—The Attorney-General is considering whether criminal charges can be laid against any of the persons accused of organizing a Communist plot in British Guiana, the Commons was told today.

"Disgusting" greeted Mr. Lyttelton's disclosure that information about incendiary plans came from police agents. Referring to frequent cries of dissent, he said: "I know that most of this must be distasteful to you."

Labour has put forward an amendment which "deplores emphatically" actions and speeches of some of the People's Progressive Party leaders and condemned totalitarian tendencies, but declares that it is not satisfied that the situation justified the extreme step of suspending the colony.

The Government tonight won the backing of the Commons for its policy in suspending the constitution of British Guiana because it suspected a Communist coup.

Turning deadly pale, the Queen took a pocketknife from her bag and slashed her wrists.

The former King rushed forward together with the lawyers and advisers in the room. They quickly bandaged the arms of Alexandra, the lawyer said.

A prominent French doctor, M. Louis de Gennes, was summoned. He treated the princess and after an examination reported no serious injury.

The doctor announced that there was no reason why the ex-Queen could not appear in Court here today to be on hand when her husband took his final step in France towards getting the divorce he desires so much.

(Reuters, AP)

France Offers Good Offices in Trieste Dispute

LONDON. Thursday (Reuters).—Belgrade Radio broadcast tonight that France had offered her "good offices" for finding a platform on which a Five-Power conference on Trieste could be held.

The statement by Department spokesman, Lincoln White, was made as in Paris, Premier Joseph Laniel handed the Vietnamese High Commissioner, Prince Bao Loc, a note asking the Vietnamese Head of State, Bao Dai, to clarify his country's position on the question of remaining a member of the French Union.

At the same time, France formally granted the Kingdom of Laos independence within the French Union. President Vincent Auriol and Lieutenant King Sisavang Vong signed a treaty of friendship and association at the Elysee Palace.

Later, however, the three Associated States of Indo-China with which France signed a formal treaty of independence. Negotiations with the third state, Cambodia, are in progress.

Relations Complicated

But French relations with Vietnam, the largest of the three states, were complicated last week, resolution of the Vietnamese National Congress that the state could not continue to adhere to the French Union "in its present form."

M. Laniel's note to Bao Dai today was a result of a decision made by the French Cabinet yesterday for a clear statement.

"In this case, collaboration would be rendered impossible. In other words, the policy we have hitherto pursued in the Western Allies would have to be reconsidered."

Marshal Tito said that the decision to hand Zone "A" to Italy would have an influence on the stability of the Balkans and the whole of Trieste and remain a hotbed of conflicts as Italy did not conceal her pretensions to other territories—Zone "B," Istria and so on.

Train Derailed North Of Kibbutz Eyal

KFAR SABA, Thursday.—A train of empty oil tankers was derailed north of Kibbutz Eyal at 1:35 a.m. by a mine presumably laid by infiltrators from Falama, across the border.

There were no casualties.

The tracks of two men, one hopped and the other barefoot, led police dogs from the scene to the border. Commander Joseph Ringier, of the Trans-Security Organization accompanied the police trackers.

Forty minutes earlier, a Lydda-bound train was fired on at the same spot. Seven months

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Moslem Brotherhood Seeks to Dust Glubb

LONDON, Thursday (UPI).—The Moslem Brotherhood is bringing pressure on the Arab Legion in Jordan to oust its commanding officer, General Glubb, and to replace its British officers with Jordanians, a British officer of the Legion now in London said today.

He said the Moslem Brotherhood had blamed Britain and British officers of the Legion for the loss of Arab lives in the Kibya affair a week ago.

Following the Brotherhood's demands, five demands of the Jordanian Parliament and a Senator, formally tabled demands for the British officers to be replaced by "Jordanian compatriots" and for Jordan to take control of the Arab Legion.

Col. McAninch to Act As T.S.O. Head

Colonel William T. McAninch is to act as Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization. General Vagn Bennike, absent from the Security Council yesterday, asked that the delegation call an emergency session as a result of facts that have become known to Israel regarding large concentrations of Arab troops in the Defense Zone and particularly the Old City sector, the Army spokesman announced.

The Defense Zone is a ten-kilometre-wide strip which borders on the Armistice Line in which it is forbidden to concentrate security posts.

The forces concentrated by Jordan are much above the limit allowed by the Armistice Agreement and therefore they constitute an open and serious breach of the Agreement.

The Israel delegation requested that T.S.O. headquarters investigate the matter and demanded that the forces be removed from the Zone.

Arab League Political C'tee Tours Kibya

The Arab League Political Committee was to have convened its session last night, but postponed it until this morning due to the weariness of the delegates after their all-day tour of Jordan regions adjoining the Israel border, ANA reported yesterday.

All Jordan frontier villages on the Armistice Line were decorated with black flags yesterday as a Committee delegation inspected them. After a brief visit to the Old City, the delegation drove through Ramallah, Kalkilya, and Nablus, and returned to Amman in the afternoon, NEADS reported.

At Kibya, the Director of the Jordan Press Information Office, Muhammad Al-Balushi, pointing towards the demolished village, told the delegation and the villagers that he hoped the view would serve as a turning point in Arab policy.

The train to Haifa last night was travelling at a normal speed when the explosion occurred. The Diesel locomotive continued for 150 metres before stopping, somewhat tilted but still mainly on the track.

The wagons were thrown almost 50 metres off the track while five others were derailed during overturning.

Two wrecker trains, one from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Sharett Replies To British Note on Kibya

The Foreign Ministry's reply to the British communiqué of October 16, concerning the attack on Kibya, was handed over to the British Ambassador in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Sharett's note emphasized that the Government of Israel, while deeply regretting the loss of innocent lives at Kibya, must reject the attempt to tear this incident out of its context, as it was a sequel to the bombing of an American aircraft, carried out by armed bands from Jordan, which the Government of Jordan has tolerated.

Britain's position as Jordan's ally enhances its responsibility and gives her an effective chance of prevailing upon Jordan to stop the demolition of Kibya.

Following the incident, he said, Britain did not elaborate. The British did not expect the trouble to erupt into a major conflict.

Gen. Bennike said whether Israel and Jordan by themselves would be able to work out a settlement of the existing border trouble. "The situation must be dealt with on a much higher level," he said. "It must be dealt with between the Big Powers and the two sides immediately involved in the matter."

Gen. Bennike said that he would not propose that present demilitarized areas between Jordan and Israel be extended. He added that he thought it would be better to "cancel" these zones, but he did not elaborate.

The spokesman said that he had read in newspapers that Iraq and Syria are sending troops to Jordan and that this leads to a dangerous situation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Aid to Israel Depends On U.N. Ruling

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UPI).—The U.S. plans to hold up economic aid for Israel until after the U.N.裁决 the Jordan River water rights over the Jordan River.

Then the matter will be reopened.

If the Israel Government complies with the Security Council decision and cooperates to ease renewed border tensions, the U.S. is likely to resume aid.

These sources said Israel's latest claim that she is not defying the U.N.裁决 and that Jordan is not diverting water "presently" and will do so "in the course of events," has not been fully taken, the Note concluded.

S. Korean Pilot Flies Plane to Communists

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuters).—Pyongyang Radio said today that a South Korean Air Force Captain had crashed an American Mustang fighter plane at a certain airfield in North Korea on October 19.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Keep your eyes open

OUR TRADE MARK!

IT STANDS FOR ISRAEL'S BEST

EXPORT CHOCOLATE

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RAMAT GAN

Israel Demands MAC Probe Illegal Jordan Troop Moves

Israel yesterday demanded that the Truce Supervision Organization immediately investigate the illegal concentration by the Arab Legion of large forces in the Armistice line area in Jerusalem.

Damascus reported that "strong troop reinforcements" have been sent to the frontier with Israel.

General Vagn Bennike, Truce Supervision Chief, said in New York yesterday that he doubted that the present Arab-Israel tension would burgeon into a "major conflict."

Israel Asks to Sit in On Council Debate



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Social & Personal

Prime Minister Ben Gurion yesterday received in Jerusalem Baron Guy de Rothschild, who is to attend the Economic Conference, and Baroness de Rothschild.

Delegates who have arrived for the Economic Conference in Jerusalem on Sunday will be entertained by Mr. M. Alikson, Mr. Sam Rothberg and Rabbi M. Sambrovsky, by K.L.M. from the U.S. and Mr. David Dunsky and Mr. Sam Mosheh by El Al from South Africa.

A reception in honour of the delegation of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland was given by the Executive of the Jewish Agency on Wednesday evening in the Keren Hayesod Hall in Jerusalem.

M. Y. Haskin, of the Histadrut Central Committee, returned by K.L.M. yesterday from a one-month U.S.A. tour in the U.S.

A farewell reception to Mr. Lionel Arye Feytan, who for health reasons has resigned from his post as head of the Government Public Information Office, was held by the Tel Aviv branch of the Israel Journalists Association yesterday.

A farewell reception was given by the Society of Friends of the Israel National Museum on Wednesday evening to Dr. Narkiss, and his wife, on the eve of their departure in the s.s. *Jerusalem* for America and Europe on behalf of the Museum.

Dr. Y. Lichtenstein, Director of the Industrial Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has returned from his visit to Europe and will commence work on Sunday.

Dr. Y. Olschins, Deputy Director of the Food Division, has returned from Ethiopia and Eritrea which he visited to arrange meat exports to Israel.

An Air Force club was dedicated at the Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv, on Wednesday night at a ceremony opening the Fifth Anniversary celebration of the foundation of the Israel Air Force. The acting O.C. Air Force, Aluf Mishe Dan Tokowisky and senior Air Force officers were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Haim Krondig gave a reception at their home in Jerusalem in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bernstein, after the IPO Concert at the Edison Hall last night.

Mr. Arye Tager, a member of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod, has left for South Africa on behalf of the United Israel Campaign.

Mr. Jacob Landau, member of the Executive of the World Aguda Movement and formerly Director-General of the Ministry of Social Welfare, has returned last night from a compilation of a mission to Europe, North Africa and South America on behalf of the Aguda.

The Haifa branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis League will hold its annual "White Flower" collection for needy patients from tomorrow night until Monday.

The annual WIZO Bazaar in Haifa will be opened at 6 p.m. tomorrow at 8 Rehov Melechett, and will remain open until Tuesday night.

The Croatian Ballet Ensemble were the guests of the Klara Landau-Bondy Studio during their two-day stay in Jerusalem.

Mrs. Francis Russell will address the Tel Aviv branch of the University Women's Association on "The Pattern of Women's Organizations in America" at the residence of Mrs. Pauline Glikman, Rehov Alonim, Ramat Gan, at 6 p.m. on Monday.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS
Dr. and Mrs. David Bentol (Bumenthal) wish to thank all friends, acquaintances and the staff for the many congratulations and good wishes received on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Bumenthal Hospital Ltd., Haifa.

Synagogue Victim Of Vandals' Attack
JERUSALEM, Thursday (I.N.A.). An attempt by vandals to set the Bnei Menachem Synagogue here afire recently was foiled when passers-by hastily removed a basket full of flaming rags which was buried through the windows by a group of 15 and 16-year-old youths. One of the pews was damaged.

PIPING HOT SHASHLIK

KABAB — HUMUS — TCHINA — BUKLAVA
Viennese desserts with whipped cream
can be ordered at the new elegant restaurant
SAVOY JAFFA

Genuine Amm-i-dent Ammoniated Tooth Paste

IS HERE TO REDUCE TOOTH DECAY!



Stop bad breath instantly
Waterless Ammonium Chlorophyll - Green-white Ammoniated with Chlorophyll

Press Review :

Let's Get More Details On Jordan River Water Scheme

While most American declarations and actions of recent days were openly hostile towards Israel, the Water Development Department can say it is due to a sense of neutrality, says "Zamanim" (Progressive). Though it appears from the details so far published that Washington has sacrificed vital Israeli interests to political expediency, it is the declared policy of our country to collaborate peacefully with our neighbours in the exploitation of natural resources, inasmuch as this is based on the principle of mutual benefit. The Government intends to clarify its position on water judgements. The "Ko Ha'am" (Communist) says that the people of Israel will fight against "armed intervention" in America, by Mr. Johnson. "Haaretz" (Independent) finds it somewhat strange that we learnt about the existence of such a project from the "New York Times" but says that the details received were not enough to pass judgement. The paper doubts strongly whether the carrying out of such a project would help to relieve the many and bitter enmities, but we should not disappoint those who believe that a deal might bring about a lessening of tension. Nor should we appear in the role of people who prefer hostility to constructive collaboration.

"Anti-Israel Project"
"Herut" takes a more outspoken view in calling the project "anti-Semitic" and comparing it to various past "White Papers". The paper calls for "a global political offensive" to break down the walls of isolation erected around us by our enemies.

"Hatzofe" (World Mirzah Union) expresses a similar idea in its editorial headed: "A Jewish Voice in the War Against the Assassins". The paper comments on a leading article in "Le Monde" according to which Arab attacks have increased since Mr. Dulles' visit to the Middle East and the promises made on that occasion to bring peace to the region. The paper says that a further deterioration in our relations with America is not unlikely.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) says that Washington has been instrumental in the policy of ruling the Middle East by politically and financially supporting a rotten and corrupt clique of feudal. However, says the paper, one should not take too fatalistic an attitude towards American policy which may yet be modified and changed.

Cut in Income
"Davar" (Histadrut) says that the embargo on the American Grant-in-Aid means that our foreign currency income will be cut by 20%. This is a serious development, but one could not have expected America's help to continue coming forward and what must be done now is to achieve economic independence without which there can be no political independence, by every possible means in the shortest possible time; this will undoubtedly involve everyone in serious sacrifices.

"Al Hamashar" (M.p.a.m.) says that American Imperialism cannot bear the very existence

The District Representative for the Southern District, Dr. Abram, and Mrs. Leonard Bernstein, after the IPO Concert at the Edison Hall last night.

Chicago's Buses Are Vacuumed

CHICAGO. A big wind is cleaning Chicago city buses. The vehicles drive up to a stationary vacuum cleaner and a 30-mile-an-hour gust sweeps through the bus.

The cleaning is finished in two to three minutes. It usually takes a bus 10 minutes to sweep up with a broom. Officials say that the big wind does a better job.

The buses drive up to the cleaning unit. The two rear windows, the driver's window and the front doors are left open. Two 28-inch vacuum fans go to work drafting out the dust, dirt and litter.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
JERUSALEM, Thursday (I.N.A.)
Eilon cinema, 3374
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 50 Sheinkin
3502; Emanuel, 61 Ben Yehuda
3503; Gitlow, 199 Dizengoff, 2604;
Klitziv, 22 Hayarkon, 2556; Ha-
dassah, Haikva, 67684; Ramat Gan:
Anut, 130 Motza, 2554; Neve
Tzedek, 199; Ein Kerem, 2556; Ramat
Gan: 67684; Tel Aviv, 2706; New
British, 47 Jaffa, 4726; Kiryat
Motzkin, 67684; Tel Aviv, 2556.

WEIZMANN PAMPHLET FOR SCHOOLS
A pamphlet on Dr. Chaim Weizmann's use in schools has been published by the Information Services and "Yad Chaim Weizmann."

It will be distributed this week to all eighth grade elementary school pupils for use on October 30, the first anniversary of Weizmann's death.

Contributions by the Prime Minister, Knesset Speaker Y. Sprinzak, and the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. D. D. Levy, New York Bond Drive leader, Mr. Lipin, West Coast Bond Drive leader, Mr. Abrams, Chairman of the Greater New York Committee of the A.F.D.C.I., and Mr. Ginsburg, Co-Chairman of the Children's Fund Committee.

Absent from the以上 are Mr. Nathaniel Kann of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hyman Grover of Montreal and Mr. Adolf L. Hamburger of Baltimore, who also participated in the discussions.

Final Kick Before the Whistle Saved England's Soccer Record

By AKIVA KALMAN

England's proud soccer record of never having been beaten at home nearly went by the board on Wednesday, when only a successful penalty kick, taken 25 seconds before the final whistle, gave the home side a lucky four-all draw against a sparkling "Rest of the World" eleven.

The game, staged in celebration of the English Football Association's 90th birthday, attracted a crowd of more than 100,000 to the Wembley Stadium, and included folks from 50 nations, including the Soviet Union, and a score of ambassadors.

England were confident easily to beat the Federation International football Association side, who had met each other only a day or so before the game. But sparked by their inside men, Kubala, of Spain, and a Yugoslav, the "Rest" inside men, led to victory in two quick goals to give their side a substantial 2-1 lead.

England's manager, Alf Mullen, of Wolverhampton Wanderers, however, reproduced his usual fine form on the left wing and eliminated his efforts by reducing the deficit to 2-3 with a goal in centre-half.

Soccer Lesson

The F.I.F.A. side really gave England an object lesson in how soccer should be played in the second half but not before Mortensen, in his eight minutes, had brought the English defense to pieces, and great work by Italy's winger Boniperti slaloming in two quick goals to give his side a substantial 2-1 lead.

But with about half a minute to go, Mortensen, trying to go through with the ball, was brought down by a "Rest" back and the referee awarded a penalty, although Mortensen had brought the decision too drastic.

Right back Ramsey, of Tottenham Hotspur, with all eyes on him, was called upon to perform the nerve-wracking task of taking the all-important kick — and made no mistake, thus saving England's enviable unbeaten home record.

The "Rest," according to most pundits, were very unlucky to lose, while England, which did not have a good day, deserved credit for maintaining the record.

The so-called "second" side, though the decision too drastic, right back Ramsey, of Tottenham Hotspur, with all eyes on him, was called upon to perform the nerve-wracking task of taking the all-important kick — and made no mistake, thus saving England's enviable unbeaten home record.

"Evergreen" Matthews

Compared to this the English performance was tied up by the fast-moving, clever, Keegan, and the referee awarded a penalty. The so-called "second" side, though the decision too drastic, right back Ramsey, of Tottenham Hotspur, with all eyes on him, was called upon to perform the nerve-wracking task of taking the all-important kick — and made no mistake, thus saving England's enviable unbeaten home record.

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Lost Documents

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Si. Bob. Hochalstet,
Haifa. — Tel. 6171

Photo Brenner

Today's Post Bag**THE WEATHER**

	A	B	C	D
Mr. Canaan	46	12	28	35
Tiberias	52	18	30	30
Haifa	59	18	27	27
Hadera	55	18	27	27
Hakirya	52	18	28	29
Tel Aviv	65	18	28	27
Lydda Airport	56	18	28	29
Jerusalem	54	18	28	29
Bethsheba	48	14	27	29
Elat	37	20	31	30

FORECAST: Fair. Outlook for tomorrow: Warm and dry.

* A) Humidity: 82 p.m. B) Mini. temp.: 58°. Max. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

157 IMMIGRANTS from Persia, most of them utterly destitute, arrived in Haifa yesterday, the 22nd. Kades after a nine-day trip from Teheran.

A NINE-MONTH-OLD lion cub weighing about 50 kilograms arrived by air from Johannesburg yesterday. It is a gift from Mayor Y. Bottah of Heidelberg, South Africa, to the Biblical Zoo in Jerusalem.

AN ELECTRICAL short-circuit set an air raid siren wailing in north Tel Aviv early yesterday morning, waking up many residents in panic.

FOR SWEEPING at a Magistrate in Arabic after her son had been sentenced to three months in prison for bodily assault, Malika Misrachi was given two months in prison in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday. She was released in IL 300 bond until her appeal comes before the District Court.

TWO INFILTRATORS, led by a young boy who apparently acted as their scout, managed to escape with their loot from policemen who fired at them near Migdal Ascalon last night.

Mapam C'tee Discusses Political Situation

TEL AVIV. Thursday. — The Mapam Political Committee met last night and today to discuss the latest political developments. Its decisions are expected to be published early next week.

It is understood that a suggestion that Mapam should join the Government as the country should be united at present was preferred by members of the Labor and Mapam factions, but was not considered a practical possibility just now.

SCHOOLS OBSERVE U.N. DAY

United Nations Day tomorrow, will be observed in the nation's schools today. Material has been sent to elementary and secondary schools throughout the country. Children in the seventh grade and higher will be told of the organization and accomplishments of the U.N.

Prizes will be awarded by the Foreign Ministry to students who have written the best essays on the topic, "The United Nations and Israel."

Boy Killed by Bus

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). A Dan bus reportedly careered into a group of persons walking along the Petach Tikva Road near Ben Brak late last night, killing eight-year-old Ezra Yitzhak of Pardes Katz, and severely injuring three women. The driver was detained.

KFAR TAYBE ROAD

HAIFA, Thursday. — A one-kilometre approach road from Kfar Taybe, south of Tulkarm, which had been closed this afternoon by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Yosef Efrati. The road cost IL 17,000 and was paid for jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Local Council. It will greatly facilitate marketing the produce of the village.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV. For invalids: 300 gr. per kg. 1 Net Bet H. Gimel 16 cards. Eggs for invalids: 4 on Net Aleph 1 cards, 3 on Net Bet 4 cards. 8 on Net Gimel 16 cards. Sugar for labourers: 400 gr. coupon 30.

Personal Notices**DR. and MRS. H. SACHER**

will be At Home at 19 Rehov Holzai, Tel Aviv, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1953, on the occasion of the

Bar Mitzvah

of their son REUVEN
Service at the Ichud-Shivat Zion Synagogue,
3 Rehov Nathan Strauss (Beth Hamoreh), Tel Aviv.

Itzba Elon Fortuna Mizrahi**Married**

October 18, 1953

With deep sorrow we announce the death of
Zigmund Yehoshua Glaser

former Czechoslovakian Consul in Haifa.
The funeral took place on October 22, 1953.

THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Military Boarding School In Haifa Opened by Makleff

Jerusalem Post Bureau
HAIFA. Thursday. — The first military boarding school was opened here today as a section of the Reali School by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Alef Mordechai Makleff. The school is established in former British camp, which later was used as a Youth Alya centre.

As a preliminary, only 25 pupils have been admitted to the school, which has a two-year educational and military curriculum. If it proves successful it will be enlarged and similar institutions will be opened elsewhere next year.

The pupil cadets, aged 16 and 17, are to receive five hours of secondary school instruction and four hours of military education and training as preparation for a military career. They will attend classes in science and in general subjects together with the Reali School pupils.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, after a review of the school, Rav-Alef Makleff said that the opening of the school at the present moment is symbolic of the Army's calm com-

bination with its task of defending the citizens of Israel to defend their country.

Tension along the border has reached a new peak, but calmness and confidence, the motto of the new school, will see us through this difficult period of threats and hostilities across the border.

To fill the school, the Army until now, had turned out its officers after a short, intensive training, but henceforth they will also receive a good basic education, Rav-Alef Makleff promised.

The school, which included

Factory Workers' Real Wages Rose in 1952

By Our Economic Correspondent
Real wages of industrial workers continued to rise during 1952 despite the considerable increase in prices and cost-of-living following the New Economic Policy. This is indicated by figures just published by the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research.

In May 1952 the average real wage of industrial workers was 7% higher than in December 1951, the eve of the deflationary policy; in June 1952, still 4% higher, but the latest climb in the cost-of-living presumably has absorbed this modest increase.

Workers paid on a piece-work basis received a somewhat larger increase in wages, 9% in May

and 6% in June 1952.

The "real wage" is calculated by the Bureau by comparing the nominal wages with the Consumer Price Index. However, to get a true picture of the purchasing power of take-home pay, the income tax rate and the cost-of-living allowances should also be taken into account.

Thus, one can conclude that the real wages of industrial workers up to the middle of 1952 were more or less stable, while during recent months there may have been a slight decrease.

Obviously, the wage increase was due not to cost-of-living allowances, but to corrections in the basic wage or to some additional payments. In this respect there were marked differences between the various industries.

Train Sabotage

(Continued from P. 1)
Lydda and the other from Haifa, arrived in the morning with cranes and specialized crews to raise them.

When the wreck occurred, the engineer, accompanied by a guard, walked to Eyal, four kilometers to the South to inform the stationmaster.

The tracks, the engines of the incident are straight and lie on a low embankment. The country to the East is a slightly sloping and partially ploughed plain, which leads to the hills of Samaria where the border lies.

An emergency session of the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, called yesterday by Israel to discuss the derailing by Israel of an Israeli train, was postponed until this morning at the request of Colonel T. Hinkel, who told U.N. observers he had not yet presented their findings, the Army spokesman announced.

The City Clerk, concerning whom a controversy has been raging for some time, gave health and family reasons for his resignation to Mayor Izhak Kariv, it was learned yesterday.

The meeting was a continuation of the talks between Bond Drive leaders, and the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, recently at the Shalom Hotel in Haifa.

It is understood that during the discussions, the Finance Minister conferred with the American group on plans concerning the floating of a new Bond issue.

The Economic Ministers' Committee dealt with these matters, in preparation for the Economic Conference which will begin on Sunday.

Due to the changes in foreign currency receipts following the American withdrawal of Grant-in-Aid funds, official circles stated that the Bond Drive would play an even greater role in financing the economy.

The bond committee informed suggested to The Jerusalem Post yesterday that a leading candidate for the office of the City Clerk is S. B. Yesha, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. Yesha told The Jerusalem Post last night that he has not been requested to consider the position, and described reports of his candidacy as "only rumours."

Israel has lodged a strong complaint regarding this Jordanian action, and has demanded an emergency meeting of the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, the spokesman said.

Leila Joseph Memorial Hall Opened

The Leila Joseph Memorial Hall will open today in the National Museum in Jerusalem by Mr. Walter Etyan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, in the presence of Leila's parents, the Minister of Development and Mrs. Gradenwitz, the Minister of Education, and Mr. P. Schif, Curator of the Museum, and Mr. M. Edis de Philippe, its Prime Donor, for IL 30,000 in a civil defamation case in court.

Other details concerning the incident are straight and lie on a low embankment. The country to the East is a slightly sloping and partially ploughed plain, which leads to the hills of Samaria where the border lies.

The tracks, the engines of the incident are straight and lie on a low embankment. The country to the East is a slightly sloping and partially ploughed plain, which leads to the hills of Samaria where the border lies.

The decision of the referee and two judges in Olson's favour was unanimous.

THE OWNER of a kiosk on Jaffa Road in Jerusalem yesterday was fined IL 10 in the Municipal Court for selling soda in an unwashed glass.

Twenty-eight paintings form the kernel of the new collection and with the establishment of the new building of the Museum, will be shown in a special exhibition room.

ISRAEL WANTS TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S.S.R.

LYDDA AIRPORT. Thursday. — The resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia coincides with the arrival in Moscow next week of an Israeli trade delegation, indicates that Israel wishes to maintain normal trade relations with the U.S.S.R. in all spheres. Dr. Shmuel Eliashiv said here today.

It was clear that American aid would not continue indefinitely, although we had hoped that it might last another two or three years. This appears apparent that the only partners whom we can rely on world Jewry, and not the U.S. from whom we are not entitled to ask for anything.

He boarded an El Al plane on the first leg of his journey to Moscow, returning to his post as Minister after eight months of absence.

He thought highly of the Mikve Israel Agricultural School. "It is instruction in these things which is important — getting down to the ground to produce things which matter."

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis, pointed out that at the present moment an association which aimed at fostering understanding between the two peoples was more than ever necessary.

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Haifa Youth Club-Oasis

HAIFA, Thursday. — A bright cheerful Municipal Youth Club with a small adjoining garden was opened today by Mayor Abba Khoushy in Haifa's desolate downtown district.

The Club, with its flowers and lawns, looked like a small oasis between the rutted roads of the demilitarized zone and the dreary City Prison. It will serve to keep off the streets

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Friday October 20, 1955
Rosh Hashanah M, 5716 — Seder M, 1973

THE derailment of an Israeli train by Jordanian marauders yesterday fortunately resulted in no loss of life.

A REMINDER FROM JORDAN

An early freight train passed over the track and exploded the charges which certainly otherwise would have blown up the heavily crowded morning train carrying hundreds of civilians, men, women and children. Much damage, of course, was done to Israel's scanty supply of modern rolling stock, and Jordanian hatred thus has reaped some dividend.

In Israel, this was not unexpected. The world, in the past five years, has become used to the day-to-day guerrilla warfare waged against Israel's population, to the hundreds killed, to the never-ending chain of robbery and pillage. This is the normal atmosphere along Israel's borders and has been so ever since the Armistice Agreements were signed. Abroad, there has been no reaction, and this renewed outbreak of violence would appear to have gone unnoticed by the Western powers.

This reminder from Jordan might prove salutary however. It might serve to emphasize that the report presented to the United Nations by Israel on the constant Arab aggression at Israel's borders is no mere academic list, but a clear record of the guerrilla warfare which has been imposed upon Israel's frontiers.

In Britain, particularly, this latest Jordanian outrage should produce some reaction. She was very swift, in her communication to Israel on October 18, to make use of strong diplomatic words such as "shame," and to read stern moral lectures to this country, blandly ignoring the whole sorry history of Jordan's aggression over the past five years. It has been well stated in Foreign Minister Sharrett's reply to the note, the main contents of which were revealed yesterday, that Britain's position as Jordan's ally enhances her responsibility and gives her the opportunity to prevail upon Jordan to bring the situation under control.

This chance, judging by the course of events, and certainly by yesterday's outcome, has not fully been taken.

THE eight years that have passed since the United Nations charter was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, are being marked by a brief pause in the life of nations: but as one of the leading nuclear physicists said recently: "The atomic clock ticks faster and faster." All the more welcome must be the opportunity afforded by tomorrow's United Nations Day to detach one's mind for a while from grievances which for one reason or another, member states may have against one another, or against their supreme organization itself.

These eight years have shown, on more than one occasion, that the sixty members of the U.N. are by no means "united" in the full sense of the word. There have been relevant instances and there will be more. You see, as a whole, the record is impressive enough, as a glance at the latest edition of "Everyman's United Nations," the official survey of the structure and work of U.N. and its Agencies, will convince every prejudiced reader.

The political events dealt with in the report cover atomic energy and reduction of armaments, the war in Korea and conflicts in various parts of the world. The section headed "Palestine" will be of special interest to readers in this country. In addition, there are all the major legal, economic, social and cultural issues, and the wide-ranging activities of the Specialized Agencies.

It is a matter of personal opinion whether the report can pass political developments or permanent human values, to decide whether in this vast panorama of the world today, light and shadow are well balanced. But even those who disagree with the state of affairs, will admit that, as a world forum, the United Nations has come out well in the test, and that it would be difficult to envisage the world without it.

Today the Charter has been the object of much criticism and its revision is due for consideration in 1956. It would be premature to speculate on what kind of a structure will emerge, but the great concept behind the Charter will remain, as will the basic principles of its Premises. To reaffirm faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small.

Anglo-U.S. Rift Over Greece Naval Rivalry Upsets N.A.T.O. Unity

By LEO NEIMAN

WHEN the Royal Hellenic Navy was given the task of cleaning up the Greek islands in 1944 it could hardly begin to tackle this job for the simple reason that it was all but non-existent. In five years of war against the Germans and Italians, the once medium-sized Greek Navy suffered so severely on the heels of German occupation that it could not put a dozen combat ships into operation.

The British stepped in, and a special British Naval Mission, commanded by a Rear-Admiral, arrived in Athens and arranged for the transfer of some 100 combat ships to the Greek Navy. These were mostly ex-German naval vessels, left over from the British's liberation of Crete, and the entire equipment and weapons standardized with British types.

In other words, the new Royal Hellenic Navy was British in everything but its flag and the nationality of its personnel. This rejuvenated fleet soon received the Navy of Greece, 1,000 islands and by driving the Communist forces into the mountains of the mainland, probably did more to save Greece from Communist domination than any other single Greek arm of service.

After the Civil War, the Royal Navy Mission remained in Athens and was in charge of most aspects of Greek naval life. In fact, it was said in those days that the British Mission had a greater say in Greek Naval affairs than the Greek Naval Staff itself.

U.S. Mission

All this changed soon after the arrival of the American Naval Mission in Athens. Similarly commanded by a Rear-Admiral, this mission retained its enormous influence enjoyed by the British in the Greek Navy at a time when all Greek Armed Forces were supported by American aid. The Americans were, of course, and not without reason, of the opinion that whatever the pipers call the navy, the sailors and the sons of the sea reorganizing the entire structure. The Greeks were told that if they wanted to receive aid and assistance for their Navy, they would have to reorganize it along American lines just as the Turkish Navy was being reorganized at that time. That the British Mission had a greater say in Greek Naval affairs than the Greek Naval Staff itself.

Foreign correspondents were then treated to the spectacle of

were integral, and that their Navy could not simply be cut off from the Army and Air Force: such an arrangement would be detrimental to Greece's defense effort as a whole.

Without waiting for the N.A.T.O. Council's decision, and with American approval, the Greeks withdrew the bulk of their naval forces from Admiral Mountbatten's command and transferred it to the command of Admiral William Fife, leaving only a small token naval force under Admiral Mountbatten.

The British immediately and quite uselessly protested, and the situation was further aggravated by the arrival of Admiral Fechner in Naples to take over Admiral Carney's post, while the latter left for Washington to take over Fife's post as Chief of Naval Operations.

Greece Outlive Usefulness

A few weeks ago, the Greek Government notified Britain of its wish to return the 12 former British warships which, as the Greek statement ran, were obtained by the British during their stay in Greece. Simultaneously, Field-Marshal Alexander Papagos, Greek Premier, advised Rear-Admiral Selby, Chief of the British Naval Mission in Greece, that the Greek Government could no longer afford to pay the sum of the mission's expenses, which amounts to \$15,000 annually, and the mission's work would therefore be regarded as terminated as of October 1.

Britain considered this situation sufficiently serious to warrant the sending of a special envoy to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. J. P. L. Thomas, who arrived in Athens on September 25.

Foreign correspondents were

Readers' Letters

THE DORMITION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir:—The article on the "Dormition" in Ephesus in The Jerusalem Post of October 14, is regrettable. I do not share the author's opinion that it is advisable to draw attention to the schismatics and canon be visited by devout pilgrims without great difficulties. This need not be the case. However, the author has not heard of the tradition on Mt. Zion venerated by the faithful throughout the centuries, lay in ruins and was in the hands of the Moslems).

3. The Holy See long ago attached the place of origin of the Dormition to the church of the Dormition and in 1925 approved a special privileged Mass of the Dormition which may be celebrated in that Sanctuary on any day of the year. (I do not believe that the author is correct in his statement that the question of the Dormition is not decided by the Holy See.)

4. Epiphanius (d.400 C.E.) mentions a Jerusalem "tradition" and an Ephesus "legend." In fact Theronius (died 200) was made the first to defend Ephesus as the place of Mary's tomb. He based his opinion on the epithet of the place of the Council of Ephesus (A.D.431) "wherein John the Theologian and the Mother of God, the Virgin Mary" ("In quo Theodulus et Mariae Virgo Mater eiusdem loci"). The weakness of this argument is clear to anyone who reads this sentence, which has no verb and is open to every kind of interpretation.

5. Pope Leo's Brief 2. The tradition of the "Dormition" is supported by the parallel tradition of the Tomb at Gethsemane. This was built by the Christians in 326 C.E. It was built around 400 C.E. If the conducting Lazarus (sic!) priest stated most definitely that the Tomb at Gethsemane was not genuine and if he really was naive and inconsiderate enough to do so, then he was wrong.

6. Leo XIII, who is in his Brief of 1896 suspended in perpetuity all secular (meaning probably: age-old) indulgences from the Tomb of Gethsemane" it may suffice to quote here in English (the Latin text is here reproduced by Brin) of Leo XIII of April 18, 1896. The whole Brief gives many privileges to the Assumptionists, who are highly praised for their work on behalf of Christian pilgrims. Towards the end of the Brief we read:

"Finally, we transfer, in virtue

We were surprised, when

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15 Reb. Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem, was honoured with a prize by the Jerusalem Merchants Association on the occasion of the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition. We were genuinely surprised, for we have always applied our usual care in making our premises, both interior and exterior, attractive and pleasing to the eye. Many of our clients have congratulated us on this honour by adding that on the document approving our "Contribution to the embellishment of Jerusalem" a hint is missing as to "Attentive and Expert Service." The success and the approval of our clients are once again proof enough that we are heading the right way. We will continue to assist our clients in choosing their purchases by individual advice, careful attention and wide selection of goods.

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Technical Agencies' Valuable Contribution U.N.'s Work in Israel

By MOSHE LEVIN

Watching the head of the proud Royal Navy begging the poor Greeks to allow Britain to continue helping them, the First World was quick to point to all the nation's expense to transfer the 12 disputed warships as an outright gift to the Greek Navy and to recondition the country to economic and social security. Because of the tendency to focus public attention on political debate, the former countenance has overshadowed the latter, but one need not, for example, compare the U.N.'s role in the operation of the Technical Assistance Programme in Israel said last month. "Man is more than a mere political animal, he is also a human being... If the U.N. did not, for example, demand disarmament, it has helped to eradicate disease and to bring the illiteracy rate down."

The history of U.N. technical aid in Israel dates back to a visit in 1948 of Dr. Elton Lampert, Director of the Technical Assistance Administration, who urged the Government to take advantage of the vast possibilities offered under the scheme. By the end of that year the first major scheme was submitted by the U.N. Aid was asked not only of the main U.N. body, but of its specialized agencies whose initials are usually more familiar than the titles they represent: FAO, WHO, IAEA, UNESCO, ICAO, WMO and UNICEF. By the end of this year it is estimated that \$1m. will have been spent annually towards the maintenance of the British Mission, came from American aid funds and that they could no longer be available. No mention was made of the fact that Britain offered to pay for everything herself, but General Thomas tactfully informed that one naval mission, the American, was fully sufficient to care for all Greek needs. The First Lord returned to London on October 5, and a face-saving arrangement was worked out, whereby the work of the British Naval Mission will be taken over and carried out by an enlarged British Naval Attaché's Office.

Britain has simply been "kicked out" of Greece after all she has done there. The British realized that the pressure generated by traditional naval rivalry but this does not make them less bitter. Allied officials are openly worried about these sentiments which, if they should grow, might threaten the entire Mediterranean defence structure.

The 1953-55 period is the first in which a full assistance programme has been under way and a composite picture of accomplishments. Each project taken individually, however, can report progress.

In the textile industry, for example, an expert has set up a textile and fibre laboratory equipped by U.N. expense to be carried out on cellulose fibres, worsteds and cotton, the final aim, being to boost production and quality.

Standards have been raised in the mills, research procedures laid down, and a basis for continuing basic research and experimental growing of fibre products achieved.

"Advice of the expert on cotton spinning has raised the standards of the cotton mills out of all recognition," said Israel's delegate in his report to the U.N.

Metallic fibres and non-

ferrous metals foundries

recommendations for iron and

coke imports standards, and

specifications for the industry

have been implemented. The quality of metal-finishing has been raised.

Stabilized Earth Constructions

(Adobe Huts): New possibilities

have been opened in line with

the Government's housing programme.

Productivity: Ship handling

up by 35%; citrus picking by

60%. But perhaps more significant, the country as a whole has become more conscious of raising production norms with the facilities already at its command.

Soft Conservation and Range Management: The Israel data

given to the U.N. reports. The National Soil Conservation project has changed the face of

Jerusalem. More specifically,

a basis has been laid for scientific land utilization, effective use of grazing possibilities, and prevention of erosion.

Nursing: The shortage of nurseries has been alleviated somewhat by seminars held under the auspices of the World Health Organization.

The spheres of activity in which the U.N. is engaged locally is as endless as it is diverse, and in some way the life and livelihood of the individual is being improved. As far as fiscal policy and economic planning has been asked to improve tax administration, which in down-to-earth language means that he is going to see to it that the Government collects taxes from everyone.

The quiet revolution goes on: air crews are trained and airport administration is reorganized.

The Government's rote

printing process is modernized;

plans are prepared for setting

up two seismological stations,

which in turn will help in the

search for oil; work has begun

on enlarged milk pasteurization

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Triumph and Tragedy's Beginning Sir Winston Churchill's Last Volume of War Memoirs ALLIES LAND in NORMANDY

This Volume concludes my personal narrative of the Second World War. Between the Anglo-American landings in Normandy on June 6, 1944, and the surrender of all our enemies 15 months later, tremendous events struck the civilized world. Nazi Germany was crushed, partitioned, and occupied; Soviet Russia established herself in the heart of Western Europe; Japan was overwhelmed; the first atomic bombs were cast.

In this, as in earlier Volumes, I have told the story as I knew and experienced it as Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of Great Britain. I have relied, as before, on the documents and speeches composed under the daily ordeal, in the belief that these give a truer picture of what happened at the time than could any afterthoughts. The original text was completed nearly two years ago. Other duties have since confined me to general supervision of the processes of checking the statements of fact contained in these pages and obtaining the necessary consents to the publication of the original documents.

I have called this Volume "Triumph and Tragedy" because the overwhelming victory of the Grand Alliance has failed so far to bring general peace to our anxious world.

Chartwell,
West Sussex, Kent.
September 30, 1953.

Sir Winston Churchill

FOR long months of preparation and planning for the greatest amphibious operation in history ended on D-Day, June 6, 1944. During the preceding night the great armadas of convoys and their sectors sailed, loaded to the gunwales along the sweep of channels from the Isle of Wight to the Normandy coast. Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked enemy coast-defence guns in the concrete emplacements, dropping 2,500 tons of bombs. When dawn broke the United States Air Force came over the scene to follow with other shore defences followed by medium and fighter-bombers. In the 24 hours of June 6 the Allies flew over 10,000 sorties.

So great was our superiority in the air that all the enemy could put up during daylight over the invasion beaches was more than 100. From mid-night three airborne divisions were alighting the British sixth Airborne Division northeast of Caen to seize bridgeheads over the river between the town and the sea, and two American airborne divisions north of Carentan to seize the sector around the beachhead and to check the movement of enemy reserves into the Cotentin peninsula. Although in places the airborne divisions were more widely scattered than had been intended, the object was in every case achieved.

Tactical Surprise

As dawn came and the ships, great and small, began to file into their prearranged positions for the assault, the scene might almost have been a review. Immediate opposition was limited to an attack by a Norwegian destroyer. Even when the naval bombardment began the fire from the coastal batteries was desultory and ineffective. There was no doubt that we had achieved a tactical surprise.

Landing and support craft with infantry, with tanks, and with self-propelled artillery, and a wide variety of weapons and engineers, division teams to deal with the beach obstacles, all formed up into groups and moved towards the beaches. Among them were the D.D. (swimming) tanks, which made their first large-scale appearance. The weather was still very rough from the last weather of the day before, and a good many of the swimming tanks foundered on the way.

As soon as the foremost infantry got ashore they dashed forward towards their objectives,

the Teheran Conference, will begin towards the middle of June and the final development of the front. The general offensive of the Soviet forces will develop by stages by means of the successive bringing of successive groups of troops into action. At the end of June and during July offensive operations will become a general offensive of the Soviet forces.

I shall not fail to inform you of the course of the progress of the offensive operations.

I was actually sending Stalin a fuller account of our progress when his telegram arrived.

I have received your message of June 10, with the general account of the successful development of the operation "Overlord." We all greet you and the valiant British and American armies and wish you every success.

I have called this Volume "Triumph and Tragedy" because

the overwhelming victory of the Grand Alliance has failed so far to bring general peace to our anxious world.

Sir Winston Churchill

and in every case except one made good progress. On "Omaha" beach, north-west of Bayeux, the Fifth American Corps ran into severe resistance. By an unlucky chance the enemy defences in this sector had remained intact even though the German division had been taken over by the Canadian division in full strength and on the alert. Our Allies had a very stiff fight all day to make any lodgment at all, and it was not until the 7th that, after losing several thousand men, they were able to force their way inland.

At noon on June 6 I asked the

U.S. Chiefs of Staff and flown to London on June 8 to come any vital military decision had to be taken at short notice.

Montgomery, smiling and confident, met me at the beach as we descended out of our landing-crash. His Army had already advanced even on the first miles inland. There was very little firing or activity. The weather was brilliant. We drove through our limited but fertile domain in Normandy. It was

quietly and continuously, but there was

no reply from the enemy. As we

were about to turn I said to

Vian, "Since we are so near,

why shouldn't we have a plug at them ourselves before we go home?" He said, "In a minute or two all our guns fired on the silent coast."

The bombardment was leisurely and continuous, but there was

no reply from the enemy.

We were soon out of danger and passed through the craters and battlefield lines. This was the only time I have ever been on board one of His Majesty's ships when she fired in anger — if it can be so called. I admired the Admiral's sporting spirit.

Smuts too was delighted. I slept soundly on the four-hour voyage

home. Altogether it had been a most interesting and enjoyable day.

At our train we found the

American Chiefs of Staff.

They were highly pleased

with all they had seen.

Anything new was exciting

or for a short time, but custom,

repetition, prolongation is al-

ways to be avoided when pos-

sible in war. He did in fact move

two days later, though not till



U.S. Troops in a landing ship on their way to Normandy.

Bonaparte, and his Seventh Army had nine infantry and one Panzer division at hand in Normandy. The 10 Panzer division were spread-eagled from Béthune to Bordeaux. How strange to see the Germans now on the defensive, while the same mistake as the French in 1940 and dispersed their most powerful weapon of counter-attack!

It is indeed remarkable that the vast long-planned assault assault on the enemy as a surprise both in time and place. The German High Command must feel that the weather would be too rough that day for amphibious operations and had received no recent air reports of the assembly of our thousands of ships along the English shore.

There had been much argument about which front the Allies would attack. Rundstedt had consistently believed that the main blow would be struck across the Straits of Dover, as that was the shortest sea route to the heart of Germany. Rommel for long agreed with him. Hitler and his staff, however, appear to have had reports indicating that Normandy would be the principal battleground.

The German warning system had been completely paralyzed. From Caen to Guernesey the Germans had no fewer than 120 major pieces of radar equipment for finding our convoys and directing the fire of their shore batteries. These were grouped in 47 stations. We discovered the 1st and 2nd attacked the 3rd successfully with jet-fighter aircraft that day.

Two weeks ago the 1st and 2nd

defended the 3rd and 4th respectively.

Rommel took up his command in late January he had been displeased with the defence he found, and his energy improved them greatly.

He had no other like understanding from the point of view of its scale, its vast conception, and its masterly execution, as well as its boldness. He is to be congratulated on the way he has conducted himself in his plan to force the Channel.

The hysterical Hitler, who had been unable to get his

hands off the Channel, was unable to make up his mind even to hit at



An A-66 of the Sixth U.S. Air Force hit by fire over France.

House of Commons to "take note of the progress of the liberation of Normandy by the Allied Armies under the command of Gen. Alexander," the news of which was released the night before. There was intense excitement about the landings in France, which everyone knew were in progress at the moment. Never before had I done in 10 minutes to the campaign in Italy and in paying my tributes to the Allied Armies there, keeping them on tenterhooks.

By the afternoon it justified itself in reporting to Stalin.

His answer was prompt, and contained welcome news of the highest importance.

I have sent you communication about the success of the beginning of the "Overlord" operations. It gives joy to us all, and hope of further successes.

The Soviet forces, organized in accordance with the agreement at

longing to carry out his threat.

Gen. Alexander has succeeded in realising with beauty the grandiose plan of the forcing of the Channel. History will record this as an achievement of the highest order.

The word "grandiose" is the translation from the Russian text which was given me. I think that "majestic" was probably what Stalin meant. At any rate, harmony is complete.

LET US survey the enemy's dispositions and plans as we know them now. Marshal Rundstedt, with 80 divisions, was in command of the whole Atlantic Wall from the Low Countries to the Bay of Biscay and thence southwards. Under him, Rommel held the coast from Holland to the Loire. His 18th Army with 19 divisions held the sector about Calais and

was to be supported by the 12th Army.

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Nor was this the only menace which was overcome. Encouraged by their success two years before in concealing the position of the British force, and in deceiving the Americans, the enemy had built many more jamming stations for thwarting both the ships which directed our night fighters and the radar

systems of the 18th Army.

On June 10 Gen. Montgomery reported that he had sufficiently established ashore to receive a visit. I therefore set off in my train to Portsmouth, with Smuts, Brooke, Gen. Marshall, and Adm. King. All three

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*Jerusalem Art Notes***Ben Zvi Memorial Exhibition**

TWO years after his untimely death the Ben-Zvi Museum presents the work of Ze'ev Ben-Zvi, the greatest sculptor who ever lived in Israel. This exhibition of 133 items is general and representative. The museum has succeeded in bringing together all that could be collected and exhibited. A number of sculptures had been abandoned by the artist, left unfinished or destroyed. Most of the work finished before 1938 and some work of the 1938 to 1948 period were included. Having escaped the "shoah," was brought to Israel through the efforts of Mr. Agnon, Dr. Barou and Mr. Bialik. Collectors and public bodies have cooperated in this memorial exhibition. The heads of Bialik and Dr. Magnes which are in the possession of Messiahan in France for casting and Ben-Zvi's monuments in Kiryat Asev and Mishmar Haemek are shown in photograph.

Ze'ev Ben-Zvi was born on the eve of Passover, 1904, at Riki in Poland. He came to Jerusalem in 1924; he was a pupil and later a teacher at the New Bezalel School under Boris Schatz. In 1926 and again in 1949 he returned as a master to the old school and he belonged to the staff until his death on October 14, 1952. No. 1 of the memorial exhibition is the "Portrait of Mrs. S. Bialik" dated 1924. "The Last Cry" is his final work of 1952. In between, from 1940 to 1943, every year in Ben-Zvi's all-too-short artistic life work is well represented in this exhibition.

Path to Sublimation
Our gratitude for his full presentation of the works of a great artist is only limited by the fact that the arrangement of the exhibition is decorative in a manner which defies its own ends. It would have been so easy to show the convincingly logical development of Ben-Zvi's art in chronological order instead of mixing early and late works in an aesthetic arrangement, which makes it difficult for the visitor to follow Ben-Zvi's path to lone heights and, moreover, tears individual

sculptures out of all context. But with the help of the excellent catalogues we are able to follow the progress of Ben-Zvi's style from a forceful early realism in the '30s to the simplified "sculptural cubism" of the '30s, the period of Ben-Zvi's most famous and popular sculptures. This was the time when the paths of Ze'ev Ben-Zvi and Max Orlitzki crossed. There are heads, e.g. No. 32 (1933), where one could be in doubt about the sculptor.

Max Orlitzki, Oriot, remained such stylizations reminiscent of Chagall's cubist period for a radical change to a rough, impulsive French technique. Ben-Zvi reached the logical conclusion: from stylization he went to sublimation.

Beautiful Memorial
From an understanding of the human form, by way of its reduction to the true essentials, Ze'ev Ben-Zvi arrived at the threshold of abstract art. The "Fragment 1937" seems to me to be the first indication of the success of abstract art, although it is difficult to trace this development. I believe that children's heads (e.g. No. 85) in their clear simplicity were milestones on his road. The beautiful Mishmar Haemek Memorial is fully independent. Ben-Zvi's maturing, which entrance as the "Portrait of the Pilot" a work whose great and shy beauty is only paralleled by the Psychos of Anisio in the Museum of Naples.

We are happy that so many sketches and maquettes of Ben-Zvi's portraits have been preserved. Thus, we are able to follow the growth of the final solution. Four versions of the head of Moise Sharabi are exhibited, being studied by studying them, and asking what their essential differences are. We learn not only to appreciate the art of Ze'ev Ben-Zvi, we also learn more about Moise Sharabi than we could by studying his throughout long press conferences or meetings with the Knesset. We see the man Ben-Zvi saw him stripped of all incidentals, a head that is the chalice of a penetrating mind.



Matisse: Red interior and still life on a blue table. From the exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum. (see below).

(Picture on Page 8.)

Half Century of French Painting

IT is no surprise that the exhibition "Half A Century of French Painting" at the Tel Aviv Museum (showing there until the end of the month) should be awakening so much interest; it is estimated that over 10,000 people have visited the show to date. Paris has been the art center of the world for so long, its influence on widespread painting around the world has been great. We see the man Ben-Zvi saw him stripped of all incidentals, a head that is the chalice of a penetrating mind.

has been mostly known from reproduction, should be drawing a stream of art lovers to Rothschild Boulevard.

Including, as it does, not only

examples of present-day trends and tendencies in painting, but also works by the Impressionists Camille Pissaro, Claude Monet and by Renoir, Matisse, Derain, Dufy, Picasso, Leger, etc., the exhibition cannot but be highly stimulating and interesting. But the reviewer must confess to a certain disappointment at finding no Renoir — that most typically French of all French painters — and of Cézanne, who in fact, is really important canvas by the older masters. The Impressionists, for instance, do not give an adequate notion of the enchantment of the paintings of that era; but maybe it was too much to expect that out of the original

there are the works which do not fit into any specific category. It is fascinating to trace the reactions of one succeeding "man" to his predecessor. Fauves Reval.

Fauvism, while it is

in itself a revolt against the many other workers, particularly of contemporaries whose painting is not known here — which are worth close inspection. The spectator is advised to acquire the Cassou catalogue and visit the exhibition several times. Paintings are really to be looked at rather than described.

One last word: it is nice to

see that the ten Israeli-owned canvases (including a beautiful Segonzac drawing) and a lovely Vlaminck and Utrillo (these last the property of the Tel Aviv Museum) are all fine examples of the various artists' work.

S.W.

of this group. Among the younger people, the Germans should be studied, the gay and lively Lapicque, and there is a beautiful Beaudoin abstract and an interesting Villon abstract. There is room enough at the review to mention the many other works, particularly of the world, which are worth close inspection. The spectator is advised to acquire the Cassou catalogue and visit the exhibition several times. Paintings are really to be looked at rather than described.

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S.W.

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OUTSTANDING among the exhibits is the brilliant Matissine, with his masterly harmonies of bright colour, the distinguished and very subtle Brueghel, a fine Degas seascape. The Rouault, the first original to be seen here, is beautiful and mysterious but seems to lack the intense feeling of the paintings of his wife. The two Picasso's (one the owl motif) are very sombre in colour with brown predominating. They are interesting, and there are two fine examples of Juan Gris and Metzinger, who found the basis of their art in cubism. There would be sent to the corner of the world. The works shown, apparently, are nearly all from private collections, and there is nothing an owner likes less than to part with his most cherished treasures. The show demonstrates both the typical characteristics of French art — unfailing good taste and mastery of the medium — and constitutes an event in our art life; the initiators deserve our gratitude.

Foreigners in Paris

As one goes round the exhibition, two points make themselves strikingly felt: the diversity of modern painting and the large number of painters included in the "school of Paris" whose origins are other than French. One finds himself in the land of the Spaniards Picasso, Miró, Gris and Bories and among the younger generation, the Americans, who are the most original of all.

There is a beautiful Modigliani portrait — reminiscent of Toulouse-Lautrec — and an evocative Picasso portrait. The Chagall is a beauty with some delicious passages of painting. The Bonnard nude cannot give the uninitiated an idea of his charm and delightful colour of most of his work. But there is a good Vuillard (Intimiste painter) hanging nearby, and a very good landscape by Suzanne Valadon (mother of Utrillo). There is a beautiful little still life by Roger de Fresne, which should not be overlooked.

Haunted" Surrealists

Among the Surrealists, there are Lurcat and Max Ernst to be observed, both demonstrating that "haunted" feeling typical

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Social Planning to Help Ma'barot Restoring Confidence

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Persian woman's hut in the Work Camp was simple enough: three iron bedsides standing on the concrete floor, a cot for the baby (not yet brought home from the day crèche) and one chair for the grandfather.

The woman had said to me: "Grandfather was the head of our family in Persia; his word was law."

But when I approached the old man with deference the ten-year-old girl huddled over her lessons on her bed began to sing: "Where is your husband?" I asked the woman.

Her face clouded. "Today is not one of his work days. He will be leaving with the men." She spoke roughly, but added: "It is hard for him to know that I bring home better money." (She works as a charwoman at a restaurant in Safad.)

"And the other children?"

"Only this good girl comes home and goes to school with our trouble. The two boys... all over the place. Who can tell what will become of them? Hebrew does not sit easily on their father's tongue; so how they are wiser than he. One boy, who is 15, talks of running away to Tel Aviv to work and fine life before he marries. What am I to do? How would I stop him? I am a woman. My man is not himself, and grandfather..."

She shrugged. "In some ways it is better that it was. My job is good; so there is more money for food. But now... now... She groped in the Hebrew words, "now... now we know nothing of each other. In the evenings there is anger here or silence. We are no longer a family..."

Social Planning

Statistics of immigration and absorption do not indicate the Persian woman's bewilderment. But the disintegration she feels within her family life is a social phenomenon of which we should become immediately aware.

In Western civilization, successful family life is apparently rooted in adequate housing and employment. The achievement of these objectives alone for the 300,000 families we have welcomed in our five years as a modern State continues to be a staggering task. It was natural enough that we should overlook the fact that these economic needs are not primary to social needs; but rather co-ordinates with them.

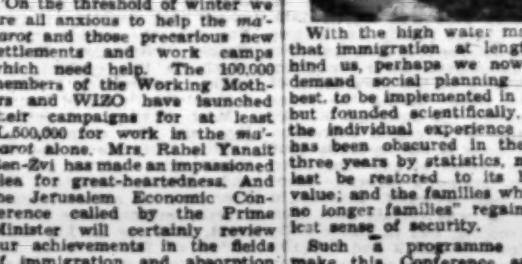
For the first time we remembered this. For instance, there was a time (in 1948) when immigrant families with children were carefully provided with two rooms. Soon acute economic pressure and the influx of people made such nice little houses difficult to obtain. Human suffering. The accent fell willy-nilly on the urgent need to put a breadwinner's hands to work; and in the scramble to find a home as a unit was lost.

If the mother could work, work she must. This meant day schools for small children, and babies. The bitter hardships of successive winters of snow and food again sent us hurrying to the help of new communities housed flimsily in tents, this time to remove the babies from the shivering family circle, to the safety of warmer, more solid housing.

The threat of crude physical catastrophe and want seemed to postulate an almost inevitable split in the family circle: children went to kindergartens or children's villages, babies to infants institutions, the youth to the Army.

It was the three voluntary women's organizations (WIZO, Working Mothers and Omen-Machl) which organized the creches and nursery schools, providing staff and equipment through devoted efforts.

Care these nursery schools are still operating on the emergency basis of "freing" a mother, providing a safe place where she can "deposit" her child while



At top, children volunteers help decorate the bars of the ma'barot. Above, an immigrant from Kurdistan stays with her tent in preference to moving to a new work village, and continues with her traditional way of living and grinding corn.

The Ideal Nurse

A CORRESPONDENT, commenting on the recent article on "Nursery Schools," asks: "Is it all right to send my child with five others for a walk with an untrained girl?"

With some trepidation, I approached the psychologist responsible for the article. Here is his answer: "It is important to choose a pleasant, reliable, sympathetic person as a nurse. A bad nurse can 'frighten or cow a child seriously.'

I wanted to ask what our children might do to the nurse. But I refrained.

He went on: "Groups of children of this sort are not away from home for more than two or three hours. It would be as well to watch the nurse with a group of children before coming

out with your own child to her care. Does she frustrate them in their play, through undue concern for clean clothes or the imposition of small, unnecessary restrictions? Does she speak harshly? (This is not a harm in itself, strictly.) Does she show any too-obvious preferences or antipathies? Does she force the children to eat their sandwiches and fruit against their will? If she does, is she laying up dietary troubles for your child's health? All these are signs of an unsuitable personality. Don't confuse suitability with education. Look for a kind, motherly person, who is not overwhelming."

Judging by the sort of person I need to look after my child, I have ignored your interruption and counselled: "Remember, however kind your untrained nurse, she cannot fill the place of the group activity of a nursery school under the aegis of a good governess."

Re-knits

HAVE been explaining to my six-year-old that I do not mean to unravel my favourite sweater. She has been listening to the explanations of how to engage in this operation, by the expert knitter of our building, who produced some terrific examples of her own "re-knits" as evidence.

All this is reply to caustic comments from readers who cannot afford knitwear with the "new line." You can still be fashionable if you are prepared to find the starting thread of last year's sweater, tie it firmly to a large wooden bobbin, pony your sweater locally or get the six-year-old to hold it tightly, and then slowly, slowly, stretching the wool tightly against its knitting-in curl wind it onto the bobbin. When you have completed this fascinating process all you have to do is to give the self a new sweater with sloping shoulders, raglan sleeves and a trick neckline.

If this is too adventurous for you (or for you like your old sweater the way it is) there are some good buys all spun locally, available in local shops. Our best buy, which seems to be quite up to the standard of any British wool, costs IL 2.500 for 100 grams. (Or for those who can't learn to think metrically for 4 oz.) That means that the wool for a long sleeve sweater should cost about IL 7.500.

There is a cheaper variety of wool which is three-ply as IL 1.400 for 100 grams. "Mixed wool" costs IL 1.000 per 100 grams; fleecy blanket wool for baby — IL 2.00 per 100 grams. There is no stock wool available at all, but there is a twoply half a dozen of varying quality. Colours are lovely and are guaranteed not to run.

Imported wools are unobtainable. It seems they are reserved for factories and the export market.

Photos by Prisma & Schlesinger

They Work to Save Marriages

By ALISON SETTLE

LONDON, England

The National Marriage Guidance Council, with its headquarters off Grosvenor Square in London, is a body of voluntary workers which aims to foster successful marriage and to counsel married couples in difficulties. It has 500 specially selected and trained Marriage Counsellors working through 50 branches scattered over Britain. All who volunteer for the exacting work of reconciling marriages which are near breaking point are unpaid, and a contribution of their acceptability to the Council is the chief criterion for expert advice. Training includes written work, for a counselor must be able, clearly and concisely to commit to paper essential detail, so that consultants called in can be fully briefed.

These voluntary, part-time workers come from all walks of life: the essential quality is an understanding mind, critical and analytical, a desire to help others. The background of knowledge is also demanded of those who feel the urge to devote their energies and time to this form of service. For a guidance counsellor must be able to make a personal commitment, so that consultancies called in can be fully briefed.

Year as Probationers

If they are finally accepted, these unpaid social workers spend a year as probationers, during which time their aptitudes and attitude of mind are considered — for the movement is determined that busybodies, the curious and the opinionated shall not take part in its work. Only after a year are they accepted for work as members of the team, with the assistance of a leading figure in the Danish Cooperative Movement; she is placed in charge of the Board of Trade.

"Lis" Gross, as she is known in Denmark, made a name for herself as leader of the Housewives' Consumer Council, which won a fierce struggle with Danish retailers and manufacturers, forcing prices down to unsatisfactory rather than to any lessening of interest on

while psychometric tests deal with their emotional stability: the board seeks to discover how the candidates' minds work, for above all else, commonsense is asked for.

For the accepted two-thirds of the average figure there follows training in which candidates are expected to learn enough of psychology and human relations, and of the legal and physiological aspects of matrimony, to warn them of their own limitations and to guide them as to when and where they should call for expert advice. Training includes written work, for a counselor must be able, clearly and concisely to commit to paper essential detail, so that consultants called in can be fully briefed.

Marriage Guidance

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"Lis" Gross, as she is known in Denmark, made a name for herself as leader of the Housewives' Consumer Council, which won a fierce struggle with Danish retailers and manufacturers, forcing prices down to unsatisfactory rather than to any lessening of interest on

the part of candidates. Their work is exacting and fraught with responsibility; but the number of those who fail is small compared with the number who succeed.

Imported wools are unobtainable. It seems they are reserved for factories and the export market.

Photos by Prisma & Schlesinger

Danish Women in Cabinet

INSPIRED perhaps by the dawn and maturing on higher quality. Hence the storm of applause from Danish housewives, and the storm of protest from Danish merchants at her appointment.

A handsome, well-dressed woman who looks much younger than her 42 years, she has brought up nine children — five boys and four girls — and found time to study for a degree in economics and political science, hold positions in Danish women's organizations and establish herself as a prolific writer on domestic problems. It will be her duty to keep the national larder well stocked — a task with which few housewives in any country can have been entrusted.

Her appointment is only one of Mr. Hirsch's efforts to secure broader public support for his precariously-balanced Government. He hopes to keep power by appealing to general goodwill, and by steering clear of the most controversial matters; and this is going to mean a watered-down Socialist policy.

(ONENS)

BRIDGE

SOLUTION OF OCTOBER PROBLEMS

(1) Match-points, both sides vulnerable. North-South 40.

South South West North East

1B Db 2B 3D

— — — —

South holds:

H K J 8 7 5

D A J 8

C A 6 2

South passes. The double of one spade, though unquestionably proper, was in itself risky enough, and South should therefore be content to have reached the no-trumps level without attempting to correct it into his own suit.

(Pass — 5 points; three hearts 2 points)

(2) Match-points both sides vulnerable.

North West South West

SC — 1D 2B

— — — —

South holds:

S Q 6 4 3

H K 5 4

D 10 6 3

C 8 2

South bids four clubs. The freak distribution and excellent support in clubs make this a cut-clear issue.

(four clubs — 5 points; five clubs, no clubs, four no-trumps — 1 point)

(3) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

South holds:

S Q 9 8 7 6

H K 5 4

D 10 6 3

C 8 2

South passes. The odds seem to be very much against South's being able to collect ten tricks, and this is a match-points proposition.

(Pass — 5 points; four spades — 3 points; three no-trumps — 1 point)

(4) Match-points, North-South vulnerable.

West North East South

1B Db INT

— — — —

South holds:

H K 5 4

D 10 6 3

C 8 2

South bids four clubs. The

odds seem to be very much against South's being able to collect ten tricks, and this is a match-points proposition.

(Pass — 5 points; three no-trumps — 2 points)

(5) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

West North East South

1B Db INT

— — — —

South holds:

H K 5 4

D 10 6 3

C 8 2

South bids four clubs. The

odds seem to be very much against South's being able to collect ten tricks, and this is a match-points proposition.

(Pass — 5 points; three no-trumps — 2 points)

(6) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

West North East South

1B Db INT

— — — —

South holds:

H K 5 4

D 10 6 3

C 8 2

South bids four clubs. The

odds seem to be very much against South's being able to collect ten tricks, and this is a match-points proposition.

(Pass — 5 points; three no-trumps — 2 points)

(7) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

West North East South

1B Db INT

— — — —

South holds:

H K 5 4

D 10 6 3

C 8 2

South bids four clubs. The

odds seem to be very much against South's being able to collect ten tricks, and this is a match-points proposition.

(Pass — 5 points; three no-trumps — 2 points)

(8) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

